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trial Disputes Act and the English Trade Disputes Act of 1906—relating to the law of trade unions are noted. A feature of the work which will interest students of trade unionism and will commend the work to the practising lawyer is the collection in the Appendix of a number of approved forms of pleadings, injunctions, and restraining orders.

G. E. B.

Corruption in American Politics and Life. By ROBERT C. BROOKS. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1910. Pp. 309.)

Within recent years the American nation has experienced a very significant social and political upheaval as a result of the exposure of corrupt and illegal methods in political life. The influence exerted by private business interests in public affairs has been exploited until the people have become thoroughly aroused. Popular magazines have vied with each other in bringing charges against individuals and corporations quite regardless, at times, of a fine sense of honor in hewing close to facts and evidence. Committees of investigation and courts of justice have brought to light conditions shocking to the moral sense of every self-respecting citizen. An awakened public conscience with respect to the evils thus laid bare has manifested itself in strengthening the arm of the law so as to prevent political malpractices and to deal with them more effectively when discovered.

The work of Dr. Brooks deals with various phases of the problem of corrupt practices which have become issues of national importance. In accordance with the words of the preface the volume was prepared and published as a pathological study of a group of social ills in the cool and systematic spirit of the scientific investigator of physical diseases. The volume is comprised of chapters on apologies for political corruption and the nature of political corruption both of which are reprints from articles previously published in the *International Journal of Ethics* and the *Political Science Quarterly* and separate studies on the persistence of corruption—corruption in the professions, journalism, and higher education—corruption in business and politics—campaign contributions and corruption and notoriety.

The author discusses fully the nature of corruption, its prevalence and influence on American life, the methods of combating the resulting

evils and the outlook with respect to the future. The various types of corruption with the corresponding consequences upon public life are fully considered. Although all of the more important aspects of official sinning for private gain are carefully examined, Dr. Brooks is evidently optimistic in his conclusions and holds forth a hopeful outlook for the future. The point of view characteristic of the entire volume is clearly stated in the following sentiment expressed in the first chapter: "Mistakes will be made in all lines, the process of reform will be slow, but that we are on the right road, and that in the end the grosser forms of corruption that disgrace and disgust the present era will be eliminated there can be no doubt." Thus after presenting to the reader a mass of unpleasant details on the nature and evil influence of official misconduct one is reassured that in spite of all superficial appearances the relative extent and harmfulness of corruption are decreasing in the more progressive countries and that "never before have men coöperated on so large a scale and so honest a basis as here and now."

By far the most valuable portion of the volume is that part in which the various laws of the states enacted to reduce and eliminate corruption are analyzed and discussed. One can not help but wish that more space and attention had been given to this very fruitful subject. Unquestionably the public has become aroused with respect to the evils of campaign contributions, corrupt practices, and corruption in public life in whatever form manifested as may be readily gathered from the many acts relative to these evils, which have been entered upon our statute books and the mass of bills brought up for consideration. What laws have been enacted, to what extent they have been enforced, wherein lie the defects of this type of legislation and what are the most practicable methods of securing better results in the framing and enforcement of such laws—these are matters of extremely vital interest on which our legislators and administrators desire surer and safer guidance. Unfortunately this volume has little to offer on these definite practical issues of the problems of corruption. Certain portions of the detailed account of the theory and principles of corruption and the almost wearisome repetition of commonplace remarks might well have given way to these more concrete matters.

In all probability the work will be of great interest to those concerned with political theory and sociological problems. As a contribution to this field rather than in the realm of practical politics

the volume has considerable value. The careful painstaking analysis of the nature of corruption with the concomitant evils involved, the fair and accurate presentation of the evidence which has been so sensationally exploited in the magazines and the definitely sustained conclusion that the many exposures of recent times are an evidence of a keener moral sense rather than an indication of a progressive degeneration of American life along mercenary lines—all combine to furnish in this volume a series of studies of timely interest.

CHARLES G. HAINES.

Introduction to Political Science. By RAYMOND GARFIELD GETTELL. (New York: Ginn and Company, 1910. Pp. xx, 421.)

"The chief purpose of this book is to combine, in brief compass, the essentials of political science . . . and, by showing the inter-relations among the various divisions of the subject, to bring out more clearly the essential unity of the state . . . outlining and suggesting the origin, development, organization, and activities of the state." The "volume aims to add little to the sum total of human knowledge." The purpose which the author thus indicates in his preface seems to be fairly well achieved, and a book has resulted which, for the sort of student the author has had in mind, will doubtless prove satisfactory. The nature of the task has made it necessary to deal very briefly with a large number of subjects, but at the head of each chapter one finds a list of references to further discussion of the topics of the chapter; and at the beginning of the book two lists of "general references,"—one containing 247 titles of books and the other 35 titles of periodicals. The references seem to be carefully selected.

It is difficult to understand, however, why any faculty should prescribe or any undergraduate student elect a course for which this book would be the text,—a course in which must be covered in one year the nature of the state, including such topics as its physical basis, its theory, municipal law, international and constitutional law, the machinery of federal and state government, including political parties, colonial government, and a number of other things. Such a course must certainly imply a large amount of theorizing on a very narrow basis of information. Assuming that the college year of less